

The I. W. W. is the ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION of the WORKING CLASS; it has No Political Affiliation and is Controlled by no Political Party

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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50c. a Year.

## I. W. W. IN THE NORTH-WEST

Since arriving in Spokane, June 25, to take charge of the organization work under the supervision of the Local Executive Committee, I have been very much encouraged by the revolutionary spirit of the industrial unionists of this section and surprised at the class-consciousness of the working class in general.

However, one has but a few days to spend in this section of the country before the vicious and brutal capitalist tyranny brings into bold relief the cause for the prevalent and contagious feeling of revolt.

One is well within the limit of facts when stating that nowhere are the wage slaves abused with greater contempt and exploited to the limit with less concern for a continued existence of the slave than in Spokane and the outlying lumber district.

Spokane is in every sense a commercial center, its foremost institution is the labor market; the city has a continual and ever-growing horde of wage-workers coming from and going to the adjacent logging camps. These men are a mixture of all the nationalities of the civilized world who, having taken up their abode in a strange land, carry their beds in a roll on their backs while they converse together of their hardships and their hopes of the future—and what are the hopes they entertain?

Everywhere you go among these men you find the spark of revolt smoldering in their souls and if you would fan it into a flame you need but mention the I. W. W. A leaflet; a handbook or an argument started in their midst has the effect of an electric spark lighting up the darkness of the night; with an attention and eagerness almost child-like the plan of organization, its aims and objects are listened to and agreed with. And small wonder when the truth of their misery is understood. One of the most noted of the many brutal corporations out here is the Washington Water Power Co. the company owning the street car and lighting system here as well as furnishing light to surrounding towns; one of our staunch members told me of his experience with them and I omit his name for fear they will blacklist him; briefly it is this: the company pays its men \$2.00 per day for the work of setting the poles for its lines out through the country; it charges \$5.50 a week for board, \$1.00 a month hospital fees, works the men from 6:30

am. to 6:30 p. m. and oftentimes the men are compelled to walk three or four miles back to camp; the tents are old and leaky and the straw given to the men to sleep on is gathered up in the barnyards of the ranches along the line; this straw is damp and fetid with the offal of sheep, cattle and hogs.

In order to get a job with this benevolent corporation you are compelled to sign a contract waiving all your rights to damages in case of injury or death; in fact, a military examination is made in regard to your nationality, age, union affiliations, etc. In one case, six men were shipped up from Spokane; three went to work and three couldn't pass the examination; the three men failing to get a job were charged for their supper and breakfast; one man had no money and the slave driver Devis compelled him to work two hours at the point of a gun for his meals the night before.

This is what the men are up against not only in this case but all over this district and it is no wonder they are growing conscious of their misery. We have lately organized a local of lumbermen in Newport, Wash., forty miles northeast of here, with several other locals under way in the surrounding towns and lumber camps. Requests for organizers come in every day, but owing to the lack of money the work of building new locals is greatly hampered. One striking feature is the growing interest in the Bulletin. We are selling a bundle of 300 here in two weeks at one cent each, and if the reading matter is further improved upon by cutting out the political controversies and poetic effusions and news of the growth and development of the organization enlarged upon we can dispose of 1,000 copies a week.

The membership here in Spokane number about 700 at present, but three-fourths of the members are out in the camps; the organization is the seed of industrial unionism and we know that it is being planted in rich soil.

The actual work of systematizing the building of industrial unions is before us; we organize and discipline the workers and turn the negative action of a mob into the constructive action of Industrial Unionism under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, require level heads and lots of energy, so let us busy.

O, why don't you save  
All the money you earn?  
If I did not eat  
I'd have money to burn!

(Chorus.)

O, I like my boss—  
He's a good friend of mine;  
That's why I'm starving  
Out in the bread-line!

(Chorus.)

I can't buy a job;  
For I've not got the "dough,"  
So I ride in a box car,  
And am a hobo.

(Chorus.)

Whenever I get  
All the money I earn;  
The boss will be broke  
And to work he must turn.

(Chorus.)

Ridicule and sarcasm are the only weapons to meet these people who long since refused to reason and who only excuse for existence is to try to dull the sharp edge of the class struggle—the scoundrels of the employing class! They would pray for our souls, while they prey on our misery!

But while we hold up to scorn and derision the lackeys and camp-followers of the employers' strong organization, let us not forget to shout defiance to the band of robbers, great and small, powerful and contemptible alike.

What is a "patriotic air," of which we hear so much and which is so much revered? Generally a song of praise to the virtues, such as hatred, cruelty and avarice. The masters would persuade us that robbery is just, that cruelty is kind; and that hate is pure when done under the particular flag of a national band of robbers.

They send their spies, the missionaries, to teach the native of a conquered and war-torn province, the wickedness of idolatry and to turn down the new wage schedule, and a committee was appointed to interview General Manager Hodges of the Grandby Co. refusing to make any concessions. In view of the fact that the local and general treasury of the organization was badly depleted, and realizing that the railroad scabhood would cheerfully haul all the scabs that the Grandby Co. and others cared to hire, as is their usual custom, the whole being complicated by the panic, and the overcrowded state of the slave market, the unions with scarcely a break in their ranks reluctantly submitted to the company's terms and on about the new year presented themselves at mine and vowed to work. Here they were confronted by an innovation; no longer did shift bosses hire their men, for the Grandby Co. had suddenly become a convert to Law and Order, had adopted the Cripple Creek and Coeur d'Alene methods, the infamous card system, resulting in wholesale blacklisting and discrimination. The outcome of these methods was that every active unionist and socialist, men who had fought and struggled for years to build up the labor movement in the district, whose brain and brawn had been the making of these great copper camps and who had acquired homes and many were raising families, they were forced to leave home and family and wander afar in search of the elusive job, to join the large and ever increasing army of the unemployed. For were they not guilty of lese majeste to King Capital in general and the Grandby Co. in particular, for did not they have the impudence to deny that capital and labor are brothers, but proclaimed that on foot a bastard I. W. W. with all the weaknesses and evils of craft unionism perpetuated under the form of departmental autonomy, just to gratify the hatred, and serve the interests of reactionary leaders, but they must press forward and onward in the ranks of the worker's international, the I. W. W., and finally overthrow the already tottering capitalism by taking possession of the mines and smelters and the rest of the machinery of production and erect on the ruins of capitalism the Worker's Republic.

But we Industrial Workers recognize but two nations—the nation of the slaves and the nation of the thieves!

We also have our flag—the Red Flag—of Brotherhood, the only one not stained by the tears of slaves, and fanned by the walls of the helpless conquered!

In time to come, as we are to have the education of our children in our own hands, they will associate all noble aspirations around our truly noble emblem, and the songs of the Social Revolution will take the place of the savage war-songs of the masters drunk with cruelty and blood.

O, that some new Rouget de Lisle would write us a fitting song to express our hopes and rouse our often flagging energies!

An old Russian exile, condemned to the lonely expanse of a Siberian prison post, would often, when Spring called with the smell of flowers and all the varied voices of eternal Hope, listen eagerly for the song of the cuckoo in the neighboring forests.

Being isolated by many a weary mile from the nearest dwelling of men, it was not thought needful to confine the prisoners, as the vast wilderness took the place of walls and bars.

When the cuckoo sung, the prisoner knew that the weather would permit of travel, and for many years the exile would escape to the forest only to wander back to the hateful prison when Winter clanged.

At last, grown old and feeble, he feared to go at the call of "General Kukushka," as the cuckoo was known by the prisoners of Siberia.

But the old association of the call of the cuckoo was not to be resisted. The exile for Freedom's cause, came one day to the Governor of the prison-camp, and said, "I am too old to go to General Kukushka for orders; I fear that I will perish in the wilderness; please lock me up, Your High Nobility, so that I can't run away!"

The simple song of the cuckoo rang of Liberty to that man. He could not disobey the call.

Let us also have our song of Liberty and grim determination.

The battle is on. We often sing "The Red Flag," written by James Connell, long prominent in the labor movement in England.

The old German tune of "Tannenbaum" fits the words to perfection.

Listen:

CHORUS.

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## CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The one great industry of the British Columbia boundary, is the mining and smelting of copper ores. Immense bodies of low grade copper ore exists, and as the only condition by which these low grade deposits can be made to pay, they are mined on a large and ever-increasing scale, giving employment to about three thousand men, the majority of whom are members of the W. F. of M. The mining and smelting industry in this district is controlled by four big corporations whose stock is controlled mainly by New York and Boston capitalists. In the spring of last year when "prosperity" spread its wings over the land, the unions in this district were able to secure a 20 per cent increase in wages; never were conditions so good and labor so scarce in the boundary. When the panic, that product of the "ability" and "foresight" of the "captains of industry" hit this country, nearly all the mines, and all the smelters with one exception, shut down and the workers were given a chance to recover from the enervating effects of "prosperity" by the most pedestrian exercise and very light diet, in short, they were driven to practice that abstinence, to which we are assured by the intellectual police of the master class, is due the wealth of the "pious" of industry.

On the 5th Dec. last one of the largest of the mining companies operating here, the Grandby Co., suddenly decided to resume operations and ignoring the wishes of the workers, posted up a new wage schedule, a 20 per cent cut in wages; in short, the Grandby Co. decided that they would start only on condition that the miners and smelters and their families should have just a little less to eat, be a little less warmly clad and this, too, in the depths of winter, a severe climate at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The unions of Grand Forks and Phoenix, which were immediately informed, called a special meeting and it was voted almost unanimously to turn down the new wage schedule, and a committee was appointed to interview General Manager Hodges of the Grandby Co. refusing to make any concessions. In view of the fact that the local and general treasury of the organization was badly depleted, and realizing that the railroad scabhood would cheerfully haul all the scabs that the Grandby Co. and others cared to hire, as is their usual custom, the whole being complicated by the panic, and the overcrowded state of the slave market, the unions with scarcely a break in their ranks reluctantly submitted to the company's terms and on about the new year presented themselves at mine and vowed to work. Here they were confronted by an innovation; no longer did shift bosses hire their men, for the Grandby Co. had suddenly become a convert to Law and Order, had adopted the Cripple Creek and Coeur d'Alene methods, the infamous card system, resulting in wholesale blacklisting and discrimination. The outcome of these methods was that every active unionist and socialist, men who had fought and struggled for years to build up the labor movement in the district, whose brain and brawn had been the making of these great copper camps and who had acquired homes and many were raising families, they were forced to leave home and family and wander afar in search of the elusive job, to join the large and ever increasing army of the unemployed. For were they not guilty of lese majeste to King Capital in general and the Grandby Co. in particular, for did not they have the impudence to deny that capital and labor are brothers, but proclaimed that on foot a bastard I. W. W. with all the weaknesses and evils of craft unionism perpetuated under the form of departmental autonomy, just to gratify the hatred, and serve the interests of reactionary leaders, but they must press forward and onward in the ranks of the worker's international, the I. W. W., and finally overthrow the already tottering capitalism by taking possession of the mines and smelters and the rest of the machinery of production and erect on the ruins of capitalism the Worker's Republic.

ALBERT ROBINSON.

Thy Rocks I adore;  
Thy Valentines some more—  
They have a cinch!  
Tho' shorn from us our wool,  
Tho' their banquet boards are full,  
They more would pinch.

We're up against the durnest worst,  
We, who made thy wealth-box burst—  
The road we bust—  
Our dinner pails are flat, bego;,  
Our homes are gone, our votes, our jobs—  
We sure is it!

Land of Sammy-con and Bills,  
Of Victors and of social ills,  
Thou art a wonder!  
Thou art a peacherino,  
Land filled with meek merino—  
Yes, by thunder!

COVINGTON HALL.

### SHALL WE DIE STARVING, OR SHALL WE DIE FIGHTING?

We are confronting a new condition in the labor movement in the northwest, and judging from all the labor reports it is the same throughout the United States, as well as many of the foreign countries.

Every train in this country is loaded with dozens of "holoes" (working men looking for jobs), and in some instances there are hundreds in place of dozens. Last night there arrived on one train in this city 313 men who were beating their way. The previous night 73 arrived in one box car, and in another car 53. The men coming to the head-quarters report the same news day after day, and that is that the unemployed army is growing larger and larger.

There are ten men in the harvest fields in this country for every job. They are working for as low as 75 cents per day. There are women and children in this country actually starving. This is not the worst. The worst is yet to come. After the harvest is over the hundreds who secured work, although at small wages, will return to the army of the unemployed. Its ranks will be swelled again. And swelled just on the verge of winter, when hardships will be added to the workers' struggles for an existence.

Those who are getting their "feet under" dad's table, coupled with those who have a job sufficiently remunerative to eke out an existence, will stand united with the philosophers in passing resolutions condemning the conditions—Bryan, "God Knows, Taft, etc., etc." But resolutions, no matter how philosophically drawn, will not fill empty stomachs.

I am with the "down-and-outs"—I am broke. I am in a land of plenty. Am I to die, starving in the midst of plenty? Or shall I die fighting? For my part, a thousand times over, I'll die fighting before I'll die starving.

On the 11th of August the desirable citizens of this state will hold a good-roads convention. This convention is held to further perfect the arrangements for working the slaves on the public roads for their board, and in accordance with the suggestions of the good road apostle—John D. Rockefeller. This is the first step to serfdom. Shall we stand this, or shall we resist it? I realize that every I. W. W. man and woman will answer in chorus that we will resist it, and simultaneously with that breath will come the general philosophical "war dance" from those who are still not quite down and out, as to "what not to do."

Yes, knowing only one old program,

we grow damn long on philosophy and a few short words on action. However, we are being confronted with a new condition, and which is going to demand the smashing of many a past precedent as the new facts confront us.

We are out lining the two world problems we are face to face with in organizing. To organize industrially we must organize those who are working in the industries. It is impossible to organize the unemployed industrially when they are organized from one place to another looking for a job. Apparently it is impossible to organize the employed in the industries while one-third of the working class is standing out at the gates looking for the job.

The employed jobs of today realize the fight that will be made against them by the masters in the event they organize, and especially so if they organize in the I. W. W.

No one realizes better than the bosses the desired effect of servitude brought upon those who are waiting by the presence of the unemployed army outside of the factory. The independence of the worker who is holding a job turns to servitude when he sees the unemployed standing at the gate ready to take his place should he make any protest to his boss as to shop conditions.

Therefore, the great problem is to organize the unemployed as well as the employed. Can this be done? It must be done! We are starting on that work here. We are getting a good organization under way at Spokane, Seattle and Portland. We are getting a hold of every cent possible, that a great amount of supplies can be secured from headquarters. We are attempting to establish that discipline necessary to carry out our program. We propose to go down the railroad tracks and organize every worker we come to, whether working or not; also those in the "Mulligan bunch." This will require supplies. The funds for these supplies must come from those who have a few dollars or a job. The "Mulligan bunch" must be organized with no initiation fee and issued out-of-work stamps. Or at least that is the only way I see at this time of organizing them.

We don't propose to form a "Coxey army" to march to Washington, but we do propose to form a militant industrial army to march to the "ham-and-eggs" and "pork chops." There are some 50,000 idle men in this northwest country, and if that many cannot be organized to protect themselves from starvation, then they ought to starve or go on the rock pile. We don't propose to preach "to take and hold" forever with-

### MUSIC.

One of the Most Powerful of the Natural Forces.

Among the physical forces, made useful to men, sound has played one of the most important parts. We use the word light in a literal as well as figurative sense. But sound has more often a real, plain meaning.

Is not the ear the most perfect of the organs of sense? We can remember a tune, long after the words have been forgotten.

The association of sounds, and in a higher degree, music, is one of the most lasting and forcible of impressions.

What old cavalry veteran does not know that even the war horse remembers the different bugle calls, and will neigh and paw the ground with excitement when he hears the stirring blast of the trumpet?

We know that music stirs the emotions in every way. The majestic funeral march of Beethoven appeals to the mind with its solemn and awful grandeur; the latest rag-time dance tune fills us with the feeling of gaiety and enlivens our care-worn existence.

What more powerful to excite ridicule than a comic song? How very useful to bring out the hollowness of the sham religionists, with their sounding drum and doleful chants while they pick our pockets and tell us that "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord!" The debt to be repaid in the next world—probably Mars—for that its the world nearest to the earth!

The sky-pilots have long told us of reviving gases—whatever that may be. They also tell us to "taste of the Lord and see that He is good."

How comforting to a hungry man! The song sung in this song, "Revive Us Again," till we are anything but revived, rather are we more than ever exhausted, and our patience too! Here is the way this song or so-called hymn, is now sung to meet more fully the aspirations of the hungry worker for more dinner and less work:

CHORUS.

Hallelujah! I'm a bum!

Hallelujah, bum again,

Hallelujah! give us a hand-out,

To revive us again!

CHORUS.

Continued on page 2.

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

## MILITANTS, TO THE FORE—NOW OR NEVER!

Once before did the Industrial Workers of the World pass through the shoals. Shipwreck was avoided because of the stern loyalty of the militants, who hurried to the rescue of the organization in its hours of need, in its days when the test of principles was experienced.

No other satisfaction did these workers have but to see the organization saved and put in a position to continue its mission among the downtrodden in this land.

Another crisis confronts us, confronts the organization! We have appealed repeatedly to the membership through the officers of the various locals, but it appears that no heed was given, perhaps because the membership was not made acquainted with the seriousness of the situation.

12,000 members without jobs,—but they are carrying on the agitation the best they can; those who are working betray the justified fear that open activity will force them into the army of the jobless millions, and a hungry stomach is not always the best agitator.

Those at work must contribute—they can, they will, when this appeal reaches them. They may be afraid to attend meetings; and don't know the real state of affairs, but there is no excuse why they should not read this and respond at once; silently, because they can do no other way just now; without much noise, because noise would display their loyalty to the cause, but no matter how it is done, done it must be; the appeal must fall on responsive ears.

We must have the sinews of war so to be able to carry out the work and program of the organization. This is an appeal for immediate action,—don't let it fall on deaf ears. Now is the time to come to the fore,—or never.

Those who wish to contribute at once should remit their contributions individually, many who wish to make collective efforts among the workers still enjoying the privilege of having a master and a job should order without delay "collection lists" from general headquarters,—don't hesitate, don't put it off.

Direct action is needed,—now is a chance to test its strength and its force, resolutions don't mean the revolution. More than shallow words are required just now.

Fellow workers, enough is said in these few lines!

HELP THE ORGANIZATION OVER THE CRISIS, AND YOU SAVE THREE YEARS' EFFORTS TO SPREAD AND TO PROPAGATE THE PRINCIPLES OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM!

Send contributions to headquarters, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## THE CHEAPEST IN THE BUNCH.

Who is the cheapest wage worker among the civilized toilers of the world?

The following figures represent the percentage of wealth as divided between capital and labor in the countries named:

Country.	Capital.	Labor.
Italy	51	49
Austria	63.4	36.6
Switzerland	65.4	34.6
Spain	67.4	32.6
Russia	68.8	31.2
France	67.9	32.1
Germany	73.2	26.8
Britain	73.2	26.8
Belgium	72.5	27.5
United States	82.2	17.8

According to the following figures, taken from a reliable statistician, the American workman receives less of the wealth he produces than the worker of any other nation.

Yet there are wise politicians who would make you believe that the free born American workman is paid the highest wages, works the shortest hours, enjoys more sanitary conditions in the workshop, etc., and so noble minded are some of the capitalists—according to their own statements—that they even run the factories for the sake of keeping their beloved brother workers at work.

The fact that the working class of the United States is receiving a smaller share of what they produce is proven by still other phenomena.

American shoes are invading the markets of European countries, according to Consular reports, the exports are constantly on the increase, and the "Shoe and Leather Journal" tells us that the shoe-workers of America should not organize in organizations that would tend to mar the harmonious relations between shoe manufacturers and their employees, because it may curtail their chances to compete successfully in foreign markets, and thus give employment to American workmen, a competition only made possible because the shoe-workers of this country are satisfied with a smaller proportion of the wealth they create. Railroad engines built in the Baldwin, the Rodgers and the American Locomotive Works find their way on all the rails and trails of the universe. On the Great Siberian Railway half of the engines are built in American locomotive shops, because when bids were asked the American manufacturers could beat the prices of their European competitors,—because the workers in these factories here had established such relations with their employers that they were satisfied to receive a smaller share of the wealth created by them so that their benevolent boss could underbid the manufacturers in other countries and give work to them.

And thus the American workman is contented as long as he has work, has employment, no matter what evil consequences his contentment may work on the working class in other countries,—as

long as the goods made in the factories of this land can only be put in competition, so that he has a steady job, he is satisfied to work, to work, to work!

And the trade union movement fosters, encourages, promotes that contentment with conditions, helps to establish these artificial harmonious relations, their organs flatter the workers that they are the best paid bunch, due to craft union activity, and they should strive to make the relations permanent so that the master can give them employment when he sells more goods. On the bargain counter of trade union contracts all consideration of the interests of the working class, as a whole, are cast aside,—more goods produced for the world's market, more employment for us;—to — with the others.

But the workers in other lands can not eat the ingots made in the steel works of Pennsylvania, tanned shoes may fit well on a lady's feet, but they can not be digested and handed out as food to those who refuse to operate the factories in other countries, so that their masters can compete against the American invaders; wheat, the large export article, can not be bought if industrial activity is checked by fierce competition and finally by over-production. The cheapest in the bunch feels the effects first and feels them fiercest; contended that the master would find employment for him as long as he is satisfied to remain the cheapest of all, he cares not what the future has in store.

On comes the crash,—by the doses of soothing syrup administered to them as long as it is for the interests of the exploiters to have amicable relations prevail, the workers have neglected to build the institutions by which they could wrest a larger share of their products from the owners of the land, mine and factory; their cheapness reacts against them; defenceless, powerless, left to the mercies of a tender world and the charity often of the usurpers, the workers have forgotten to demand, to take what is theirs because they created it; they beg, they petition, where the force of organization should be thrown into the scale of fate.

There should not be constant repetition; there must be an end. The "Cheapest in the Bunch" must cease to look at the master as if he was his benefactor; he should cease to produce goods and be satisfied with the smallest share; he must, if he does not want to be driven down to the stage of coolidom, assert his manhood as a member of the universal working class and organize, as others have organized, to fight for the full share of what he produces by his labor.

Organization is essential to accomplish this; organization not to promote and prepare for delusive harmonious relations with the owners of wealth, so that they can again begin that war of competition at the expense of the whole working class, but to train the workers for the impending battle between the creators and the usurpers.

Such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World.

It will make the cheapest of the bunch, if they listen to our voices, the equal of the bunch all over the universe; as a class they will rise, they will conquer, will establish their rights and give wealth to those alone who create it. Workers, wake up; organize, educate yourself now! Cease to be the "Cheapest in the Bunch."

For another distribution of wealth:

Two hundred men are worth.....	\$ 4,000,000,000
Four hundred people are worth.....	4,000,000,000
One thousand people are worth.....	5,000,000,000
Twenty-five hundred people are worth.....	6,250,000,000
Seven thousand people are worth.....	7,000,000,000
Twenty thousand people are worth.....	10,000,000,000
Thirty-one thousand people are worth.....	36,250,000,000
Total area in acres of land in the United States, including Alaska, is.....	2,292,086,547
Not available.....	1,002,997,177
Available land remaining.....	1,289,089,370
In farms.....	687,906,375
Owned by railroads.....	172,816,000
Owned by aliens.....	61,900,000
Owned by speculators.....	20,500,000
Land remaining.....	335,966,995

Three-fifths of the entire wealth of the United States is owned by one-twentieth of one per cent of the population. This wealth consists of the factories that the workers have built, the machines and implements of production which they have made and put into the factories; it consists of the mines which become profitable only because labor is applied to dig the gold, to mine the coal, to drill wells on the oil fields and lead it into the channels of distribution; it is wealth in railroad lines operated by workers, it is wealth in land on which the workers till the soil and gather the harvest; everything represented in these cold figures is wealth created by labor. The creation is by the millions, the appropriation by the few, because the producers permit it by leaving the land, the mines, the factories and the transportation facilities in the hands of those who do not do a stroke to be entitled by natural rights to the large share of the wealth created by the millions.

But natural rights don't count. Other rights are established, and to make the workers, the real producers, believe that these possessions are inheritance ordained by Divine Providence, or what other supernatural powers, imaginary though they are, every institution is prostituted to do the bidding of the accumulators, and keep the masses in ignorance as to the real source of the wealth.

Mother earth has given in abundance what is needed to feed and give shelter to all human beings. Labor is applied to gather the crop, but it can not be used to feed the hungry except the owner of the land can get profitable returns for the labor of others. The granaries are filled, but the grain may rot, and thousands may walk the streets hungry; they will not be emptied to supply the wants, if there is no profit on the investment of accumulating these millions of bushels in the granaries. There is cotton in abundance, but thousands of bales are consigned to the flames, because the prices have to be raised, although there are millions wandering about in shoddy clothes. There are huge factories standing, and thousands of willing hands to turn the wheels, but no, they can not be operated for profit for the creation of wealth for that one-twentieth of one per cent, and in appalling scenes does the tragedy of the proletarian life tell the injustices of a system.

Starve, ye, because by the Divine commandments you are not allowed to take from the wealth that abounds; starve, ye, because the law tells you not to steal; the law that is a man-made instrument to frighten you into subjection; starve, ye, because the strong arm of the government tells you that private property must be pro-

tected as it is the cornerstone of our so-much boasted-of civilization; starve, ye, though three-fifths of the entire wealth is owned by one-twentieth of one per cent of the population.

Every agency is pressed in service to deny you the natural rights to the pursuit of full happiness, warns you to keep off the premises of those who hold possession, and legalize their possession by all industrial and political institutions at their command.

But they are yours—by the right as the sole producer, the right that even nature gives to the beast and dumb animal to take wherever nature has decked the tables.

These possessions you must lay claim to, not by proving by the law books of the master class, or the parliamentary trickery of politicians; not by the right of birth, or the right of eminent domain, but by the inalienable right that wealth created by labor belongs to the producer thereof. That is the law-book of the working class.

But against you stands the powerful organization of those who appropriated to themselves the largest share of your product; organizations controlling your means of life, organizations of all powerful agencies to protect them in their possessions.

Your individual efforts against these combinations amount to naught; the prison, the gallows, will tell the tale of your endeavors. Organization is essential, education as to the source and cause of these abnormal conditions equally important.

Power of organization on the part of the master class must be met by the power of the producers; the power to cease production, if necessary, to demonstrate the integrity and oneness of that class of producers; power to cease production for the small class of idlers; power and intelligence to administer the industrial affairs of the world's nations for the sole well-being of the wealth creators; power to enforce an equal distribution of the wealth created to all useful members of the human race; power and intelligence to establish the industrial commonwealth; the free society of men and women.

Organize in the organization that will gather strength and power, so that more units are added to the whole. Educate yourselves in the program and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, and then you will not only be able to successfully battle against the organizations of your foes, but will also see the day of labor's complete emancipation from the thalidom of wage slavery.

Wake up, fellow workers; the day of labor's triumph draws near.

134 Broadway,

Providence, R. I., July 17, 1908.

To the New England Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.  
GREETING:—The delegates to the last convention of the N. E. L., I. W. W., held Sunday evening, June 28, 1908, in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, Providence, R. I., instructed me as secretary, to write to all locals informing them of the action taken by the convention.

It was voted "that all locals be notified to consider the advisability of putting an organizer into this field, and that all expenses of such organizer, such as mileage and hotel bills, including salary, be paid by all locals jointly." At least \$300 will have to be pledged before an organizer can be thought of.

REMEMBER, FELLOW WORKERS, THAT THIS IS IMPORTANT. DO NOT LAY IT ON THE TABLE, BUT DISCUSS IT COMPREHENSIVELY.

Are you willing to contribute to this work? If so, how much? Are you willing to send a delegate to another convention to be held in such a city as may be chosen by a majority of the locals?

Each local must select what it believes to be the most central. All delegates must have credentials and official statement from their respective locals, as to the amount they will pledge.

It is your duty as class conscious workers, to propagate the principles of "INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM."

You cannot be free men until society as a whole is free from wage slavery.

You cannot emancipate mankind from wage slavery and change this system of private ownership to co-operative ownership, unless you fight for freedom, and the best way to fight, is to educate the workers, organize them into the Industrial Workers of the World, which has for its object the complete overthrow of the present planless system of production for profit, to one of co-operative production and distribution for use.

Remember, comrades, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. One union; one object.

Hoping to receive a very favorable reply,

I remain yours,

BENJAMIN F. RIVAIS,

Secretary.

## STRIKE STILL ON.

July 14, 1908.

Editor Industrial Union Bulletin,

212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

I write to inform you that the fight

is still on at Treadwell, Alaska, so

that the readers of The Bulletin may

spread the news to workmen every-

where. The company have tried

every scheme to break up the com-

pany of the workers, first by pitting

the Slavonians against the Ameri-

cans, and failing, then turning about,

trying to pit the Americans against

the Slavonians, which failed also, and

with the aid of the press, spreading

false reports of riots, bring in the

troops. Trying to flood Douglas

months before, as well as during the

strike, with the surplus labor, from

the Pacific States, hiring sluggers in

Seattle to slug representatives of the

miners, that persisted in informing

workmen of conditions, they were

running up against. I have been here

now three months working in the in-

terest of the Treadwell miners with

my co-partners Chris Puckett and

Chas. Nicora. Co-operating with

Michael Davis, Fairbanks miners rep-

resentative, we have done all in our

power to counteract every move of

the company. The workers of Tread-

well, Alaska, are determined to fight

to the last ditch, and ask the support

of all workmen, by staying away

from Douglas until victory is won.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

PETER SKULICH, Miner.

## THE BRANDING NEEDLE.

By Eugene Sue. Translated from

the original French by Daniel De

Leon. Biography and history inter-

woven in thrilling action guide—mas-

terly study of Queen Brunhild, the

Semiramis of the sixth century.

Sketch of the granting of the first

Communal Charter. Cloth, 128 pages. Price, 50 cents. Now ready for delivery. New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York. All orders must be sent to above address.

Don't forget that now is the time to push the propaganda via the literature route and through the Industrial Union Bulletin. Look over our list and send your order for leaflets, handbooks and bundles of I. U. B. Cash!

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If you receive a postal during the week informing you that your sub has run out, renew at once, or there will be nothing doing next week unless we receive the price for your renewals. No more free list.

## NOTICE TO LITERARY AGENTS.

Leaflets in the Portuguese language are ready for delivery now. Order from Wm. Yates, 1917 Acushnet St., New Bedford.

No more leaflets in foreign languages will be printed until those on hand are distributed. Those who ordered leaflets in Slavonian, Rumanian, German, etc., are called upon to make good! "Nuff said."

Local No. 215, Pittsburg, Pa., has changed its meeting place. New address is No. 2309 Lebanon street, So. Meetings every first and third Saturday, at 8 p. m. J. DESMOND.

Get subscriptions for the "Bulletin."



Continued from page 1.

## MUSIC

Then raise the scarlet standard high,  
Beneath its folds we'll live and die,  
Thou' towards finch and traitors sneer,  
We'll keep the Red Flag flying here!

(Chorus.)

Look round, the Frenchman loves its  
blaze,  
The sturdy German chants its praise,  
In Moscow's vaults its hymns are sung,  
Chicago swells its surging song.

(Chorus.)

It waved above our infant might,  
When all ahead seemed dark as night,  
It witnessed many a deed of valor;  
We will not change its color now.

(Chorus.)

It suits today, the meek and base,  
Whose minds are fixed on self and race,  
To cringe beneath the rich man's  
frown,  
And haul that sacred emblem down.

(Chorus.)

With heads uncovered, swear we all  
To bear it onward till we fall;  
(Come dungeons dark or gallows grim,  
This song shall be our parting hymn!)

(Chorus.)

May not this serve as our "Chant  
du Depart?"

In and through all the battle, and  
the daily toil; in spite of all the ob-  
stacles met and overcome, pain-  
fully, one by one, in spite of the  
epithets hurled at us by the wise and  
good of the employers' world; let us  
remember that music and harmony  
and the magic of sound can be made  
not only instructive but stimulating.  
Here, then, is one of the "physical  
forces" hard to resist.

(Chorus.)

JAMES WILSON,  
Ind. Union No. 434,  
Spokane, Wash.

THE UNION SQUARE OUT-  
RAGE.

In order that there be a clearer un-  
derstanding of that incident, now  
famously known as the "Union  
Square Outrage," and that those who  
have read and reread this all, and  
varying reports upon the subject, will  
have a more definite presentation of  
the facts concerning this incident, I  
will endeavor to explain to them the  
true situation, covering pretty much  
every point connected therewith.  
In the month of January there was  
a rent strike, mostly on the East  
Side, brought about by the terrible  
conditions prevailing throughout that  
locality, and on the one hand to an  
arbitrary raise of rents by lessors and  
speculators, and on the other hand, the  
great lack of employment of a  
decrease in the earnings of those  
lucky enough to be employed.  
Among those composing the con-  
ference and having in charge the agi-  
tation of this strike, were several  
who, realizing the enormity of the  
situation that confronted them, and  
local attention, concluded that in or-  
der to effect any appreciable relief,  
it would be necessary to do such work  
as would have a tendency to call  
wide attention to the conditions pre-  
vailing.

In the latter part of January, and in  
a time when work was usually more  
plentiful than at other periods of the  
year for those whose work was of a  
nature mostly confined to the inside,  
there were more idle than ever be-  
fore known. Not at all similar to  
that heretofore this all. Factories  
that heretofore were still. Thousands  
upon thousands who had looked for-  
ward to the time after yearly stock-  
taking when there would be a revival  
of business, were bitterly disappoint-  
ed. The situation was a grave and  
alarming one. New York, with its  
four and three-quarters millions of  
population, had over a half million  
unemployed. Union headquarters all  
over the great city were packed with  
anxious thousands, seeking employ-  
ment that could not be found for  
them. Wherever there was a possi-  
bility of employment, crowds clam-  
ored and fought like wild cats for  
it. It was the time when the police  
over five hundred applicants to an-  
swer an ad calling for a single person.  
The police were called upon on sev-  
eral occasions to disperse the horde  
of job-seekers, and no other sign of  
official capacity, save a sign of recu-  
sancy of the situation. The press  
was, as usual, dumb. When corre-  
spondents referred to it they were  
suppressed. And it was with these  
facts in mind that those who were in-  
strumental in calling together the  
"Unemployed Conference" sought to  
do something to alleviate this deplorable  
situation.

Socialist Party members issued the  
call for a conference. It was re-  
sponded to by a large number of dele-  
gates from labor bodies. It was de-  
cided to hold a public demonstration  
on March 7th at City Hall Park, but,  
through some miscalculations on the  
part of the Executive Committee, the  
demonstration was postponed.

A permit was granted by the Park  
Department for this demonstration  
and they were duly notified of the  
postponement, till a more favorable  
date.

It was subsequently decided to hold  
it on March 28th, at Union Square,  
and a committee waited upon Park  
Commissioner Smith and requested a  
permit for that date. He refused, al-  
leging he had no jurisdiction. First claim-  
ing he had no jurisdiction. Then that  
a large crowd, such as he expected  
would be present at such a demon-  
stration, would be harmful to prop-  
erty. He finally let the cat out of  
the bag by informing the commit-  
tee that a labor body, the Central  
Federated Unions, had protested

against the whole affair. On being  
questioned by the committee further,  
he stated that he had requested those  
representatives to send their protest  
in writing and when he got their let-  
ter as an evidence of good faith on  
his part he would let the committee  
see it for themselves.

The committee from the confer-  
ence, now consisting of Morris Hill-  
quit, Bruno L. Zimm and Samuel A.  
Stodel, applied to all the local authori-  
ties to see who really had authority  
in the matter. The only one who had  
any authority was the Park Commis-  
sioner. Thereupon he was again  
seen. He was as firm as ever in his  
refusal, again stating the protests of  
the C. F. U. and permitting us to  
take copy of same, which are here  
appended:

COPY.  
CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION OF  
GREATER NEW YORK AND VICIN-  
ITY (Amalgamated Union of Labor  
and Central Labor  
Federation).

Amalgamated Union of Labor, University Settlement Build-  
ing, 184 Eldridge St., Cor. Riving-  
ton.

Meets every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.  
Hon. Park Commissioner Smith,  
Dear Sir:—I am directed to enter a  
protest against the granting of any per-  
mit by your department for any demon-  
stration to be held by the "Industrial  
Workers of the World" in our public  
streets or squares.

Yours truly,  
ERNEST BOHM, Cor.-Sec.  
P. R.—Has your board taken any action  
on the \$10 per month proposition ad-  
dressed me at No. 210 5th St., New York  
City.

I have compared the above copy with  
the original filed in the office of the Park  
Department and find it correct.  
WILLIAM T. MORGENTHAU,  
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

COPY.  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,  
Boroughs of Manhattan & Richmond, The  
Arsenal, Central Park.

March 18, 1908.  
Mr. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Sec-  
retary, Central Federated Union, Uni-  
versity Building, 184 Eldridge St., New  
York City.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of 17th inst., protesting  
against the granting of any permit by  
this department for a demonstration to  
be held by the Industrial Workers of the  
World on property under the jurisdiction  
of this department on May 1st, next.

Respectfully,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Man-  
hattan & Richmond.

COPY.  
The City of New York,  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,  
Boroughs of Manhattan & Richmond, The  
Arsenal, Central Park.

March 18, 1908.  
Mr. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Sec-  
retary, Central Federated Union, Uni-  
versity Bldg., 184 Eldridge St., New  
York City.

Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of  
the 17th inst., in the matter of the mon-  
thly rate of pay for gardeners, I have to  
advise you that the Board of Parks, in  
consideration, and I will advise you as  
soon as any action is taken.

Respectfully,  
HENRY SMITH,  
President, Park Board.

We told him that the Conference  
had decided to hold the demonstration  
on the date agreed, and as no  
reasonable argument had been ad-  
vanced why we should not, and, as  
furthermore, other permits had been  
granted by him for the use of the  
public squares, to other bodies, we  
could see no logical reason why one  
should be denied to us. He answered  
us that, if we were not satisfied, we  
could have recourse to the law.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,  
ARSENAL, Central Park.

February 26, 1908.  
Permission is hereby granted to the  
Industrial Workers of the World, to parade  
in the City of New York, on the morning of  
Friday, May 1, 1908, beginning at eleven  
o'clock.

This permit is issued subject to all the  
rules and regulations of the Department  
of Parks, as well as those of any other  
City Department concerned.

Respectfully,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Man-  
hattan & Richmond.

P. R.—The other permit for Union  
Square, same date, is hereby cancelled.  
The permit for Union Square, Park  
Cottages area, and the time, after  
1 P. M.—Stodel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY  
Office of the Commissioner.  
New York, April 27, 1908.

Permission is hereby granted to the  
Industrial Workers of the World, to parade  
in the City of New York, on the morning of  
Friday, May 1, 1908, beginning at eleven  
o'clock.

This permit is issued subject to all the  
rules and regulations of the Department  
of Parks, as well as those of any other  
City Department concerned.

Respectfully,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Man-  
hattan & Richmond.

P. R.—The other permit for Union  
Square, same date, is hereby cancelled.  
The permit for Union Square, Park  
Cottages area, and the time, after  
1 P. M.—Stodel.

We went again to the police de-  
partment, interviewed Chief Inspector  
Carthage, and he explained that  
the police could grant no permits for  
the use of Union Square, and if the  
action of the Park Commissioner did  
not suit us, we would have to go to  
court about it.

Mr. Hillquit was informed and or-  
dered to institute legal proceedings.  
This was Thursday, March 26th.  
There was ample time to get out a  
writ of mandamus and serve it on  
Commissioner Smith, but Hillquit de-  
clined to do so.

At 12 noon on Saturday the crowds  
began to assemble at Union Square.  
It was an ideal day for an outdoor  
demonstration. By half-past one  
there were over 20,000 people in and  
around the park, most of whom were  
unaware of the hitch in the program.  
There was a large body of police on  
hand and they kept the crowd moving.

It was a quiet, orderly and inof-  
fensive body, who took things as  
they came. They were a working-class  
crowd, naturally, as working-class  
crowds usually do, submitting meekly

to the offensive attitude of the police.  
Beyond the fact of the crowd and the  
police, quiet reigned supreme and no  
one would almost think it a holiday  
crowd, so orderly were they.

At the above time (1:30 p. m.)  
Bruno L. Zimm, one of the Executive  
Committee members, approached In-  
spector Schmittenberger, who was in  
charge of the police, and asked him  
politely, "What orders he had re-  
specting the demonstration?" He re-  
plied, "There will be no demon-  
stration here, if I can help it." Zimm  
then informed him that any interference  
on his part would be an act in viola-  
tion of the Constitution and quoted  
from a copy of the Constitution which  
he held in his hand.

Schmittenberger dramatically replied  
with a menacing wave of his night-  
stick: "The club is mightier than your  
Constitution," and ordered him to  
move on, which he of course did.  
Others approached him with like re-  
sults.

Orders were then issued by him to  
clear the Square. The police were  
now reinforced by over a hundred  
and fifty mounted men and some hun-  
dreds of footmen, amounting about  
to a full regiment of the city police.  
The mounted men charged pell-mell  
into the crowds, clubbing right and  
left. No distinction was made. All  
were jabbed and clubbed and tumbled  
alike by both the mounted and foot-  
men. As the police were hurrying  
of hot work, the Square was cleared  
of all but newspaper reporters and  
photographers.

It is safe to say that never in the  
history of a civilized country was so  
metely an outrage perpetrated on so-  
called "citizens."

After the clearing of the park, the  
police were recalled preparatory to  
being sent back to their respective  
precincts. The people began again to  
walk through the park and a few  
had almost reached the large fountain  
in the center when there was a terrific  
explosion, a cloud of smoke ascend-  
ing was to be seen, and on the ground  
lay the bodies of two men, one partly  
headless and dead, the other writhe-  
ing and crying in agony, bleeding pro-  
fusely from large gaping wounds in  
the head and body, one arm blown off  
between the elbow and hand and eyes  
blown from their sockets.

No one actually saw the throwing  
of the bomb that destroyed these two  
lives. There have been numerous  
accusations and surmises made, but it  
is safe to say that the truth will never  
be known.

The occurrence was an unfortunate  
one and happening when it did, when  
there was absolutely "no disorder of  
any kind," it is, to say the least, mys-  
terious.

Immediately upon the explosion of  
the bomb the police seemed to have  
completely lost their heads. The ad-  
jacent precincts were hurriedly called  
up for reserves, who came rushing to  
the scene. The police in the park  
began to crowd the people, and then  
into the side streets, where they were  
met by the police from the precincts,  
who drove them back upon the other  
clubs and fear-stricken police.

Their frantic and inhumanly brutal  
charges, the crowd, the shouting and  
all the subsequent explanations of  
the police only tended to show  
how unreliable are they in the face  
of real danger.

It is safe to say that the bomb-  
throwing was the act of a crazy indi-  
vidual, or one hired for the purpose  
of creating disorder. It cannot be  
claimed, nor proven, that there was  
any conspiracy of anarchists or others.  
The act appears to have been the  
work of a lone individual. Had it been  
a conspiracy, the bomb would have  
been hurled earlier and in all proba-  
bility there would have been more  
than one, and the result would have  
been frightful to contemplate.

No newspapers or magazines have  
given even a fair version of the oc-  
currence. The Park Commissioner  
in an objectionable and unfair  
manner throughout and all state-  
ments made by him are one of the  
facts show his absolute unreliability.

Why there should have been any  
discrimination shown against this  
particular demonstration, his varying  
excuses do not explain. No other  
permitted demonstration has been re-  
voked, despite his statements to the contrary.

The police were evidently aware of  
the fact that the demonstration would  
be an immense affair, for they had  
come prepared with a large force  
of men.

The Conference delegates, num-  
bering over two hundred, had  
used every means within their power  
to maintain order. No law was vio-  
lated.

In a considerable number of civic  
bodies, in churches, etc., the action of  
the police was roundly denounced.  
Up to date nothing has been shown  
that would warrant censuring the Un-  
employed Conference.

The newspapers and magazines  
that have so far written up this thing  
make no pretense of placing the  
blame where it really belongs, viz.,  
at the door of the Park Commis-  
sioner, who exceeded his authority by  
discriminating against this demon-  
stration.

Now that this demonstration has  
been forcibly suppressed and some  
months have elapsed, the situation  
has been by no means improved.  
Still do the multitude of thousands  
wander the streets daily seeking for  
employment. No relief is in sight.

The hungry and homeless crowd the  
benches of the public places, and the  
brutality of the police in hounding  
them from pillar to post have the  
actions of the conscripts of Russia.

Everything else is written up, to  
distract the public mind, but, try as  
they will, this situation will not down.  
The millions of hungry and homeless  
men, women and children scattered  
throughout the length and breadth of  
this so-called "civilized" world in  
their deplorable condition from no  
fault of their own, is a startling in-  
dication against the system of plu-  
rarity and blood that now obtains.

This force is a force to be reckoned  
with. Like Banquo's ghost, it won't  
be downed. But the ever-increasing  
numbers of the wandering proletariat  
will prove a menace to the diabolical  
institutions that now govern.

We are now in the midst of one of  
the changes that must from time to

time occur in the system of exploita-  
tion and whenever these changes oc-  
cur, brought about as they are by the  
closer knitting of the controlling  
forces in our industrial system, we  
will have panics with their attendant  
waste of human life, and the brutality  
of the governing body will ever be  
used to stifle whatever protests are  
made. At least will be used as long  
as they are available, and available  
they will be as long as the working-  
class are immiserated and divided on  
the economic field.

The situation calls for sensible ac-  
tion. Unorganized, or badly organ-  
ized, the workers are impotent. Or-  
ganized in a manner that will enable  
them to resist effectively, i. e., in in-  
dustrial unions, they are all-potent.  
The ballot on election day will never  
stay the descending club of the armed  
thing, preserver of the capitalist sys-  
tem, the day after, or later, unless  
it is to you, fellow workers, a busy  
day! The time calls for men. Hair-  
splitters and disrupters, and all those  
who consider their own particular act,  
the labor movement, and who act the  
part of the dog in the manger, "stand  
aside" and let those who will work,  
work. The immense horde of the un-  
organized and badly organized work-  
ers, waiting without the ranks of the  
I. W. W. are your fellow wage-slaves.

Agitate, educate, organize. No  
more Union Square outrages with  
their vast expense to the community.  
Yours for Industrial Freedom.

SAMUEL A. STODEL.

Strange indeed does it appear that  
not one solitary paper in New York  
City has commented on the outrage  
that took place at the Central Federa-  
tion Union and its Secretary, Ernest  
Bohm, have played in the drama. The  
letter addressed to the Police Com-  
missioner, here published, in which  
the demand is made that no permits  
be granted to the I. W. W. speak  
volumes, but there is silence every-  
where. Can it be that Ernest Bohm's  
words are true that former associates  
would not dare to assail him because  
he "knows too much?"

Ernest Bohm, the first General Sec-  
retary of the S. T. and L. A., the  
same person who after many years of  
service denounced that organization,  
and admitted that the membership  
of that organization, imbued though with  
great principles, knew nothing of the  
underground work of the Triangle  
Club, this same Bohm, as General  
Secretary of the S. T. and L. A.,

writing the famous letter to J. Pearce,  
chief agent of Baltimore, Md., in  
the New England States, which was  
printed and circulated by hundreds  
of thousands of copies, so to upset  
the efforts of brewery workers to es-  
tablish improved working conditions  
in that city, the same Ernest Bohm,  
who backed by the press that support-  
ed him in his nefarious work, sends  
men from a fake union of ale and por-  
ter brewers to help Brewmaster Al-  
bert Kuhn, defeat the common labor  
ers in the Springfield Brew Co. from  
getting their wages raised from \$9  
to \$12 a week, the same Bohm de-  
manding as secretary of that organi-  
zation the discharge of one common  
worker in Springfield, Mass.

Bohm's record is so closely  
connected with the history of the  
organization, for which up to this day  
no account is given and explains the  
sudden opposition of otherwise hon-  
est workers, the same Bohm who  
again in conjunction with one Morris  
Brown is responsible for that over 100  
brewery engineers and firemen are  
thrown upon the street, one of these  
victims being Wm. Keough, a dele-  
gate to the second I. W. W. conven-  
tion and supporter of the I. W. W.

That he is the head of the associa-  
tion that Ernest Bohm was once in,  
the same Bohm again expelled from the  
United Brewery Workers by an  
unanimous vote of a convention be-  
cause of his responsible for the  
causing of the strike of the same  
Bohm who addressed that letter to  
the Police Commissioner. There is  
nothing imaginary in these links of  
arrangement against the I. W. W.

Bohm is out of the picture of a  
dangerous category that work their  
hazardous games in the labor move-  
ment.

But silence reigns everywhere. It  
is said that the burial is dead,  
but as long as the dead are dead,  
imply the interment of the rotten de-  
caying strata, death will not remove  
the stench from the nostrils.

That Ernest Bohm still lives and  
so his category of I. W. W. fakirs is  
proven by the letter and the part they  
played in the New York drama, but  
immune they seem to be because of  
their former associations and combina-  
tions of which they were parts. And  
there hangs a tale!

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Propaganda League will hold  
open air meetings in New York City  
during the week of July 25, as follows:

Monday—Cor. of Spring and Hud-  
son streets.

Tuesday—Cor. of 54th street and  
8th avenue.

Wednesday—Cor. of 125th street  
and 21st avenue.

Thursday—Cor. of 79th street and  
1st avenue.

Friday—Cor. of 39th street and  
Broadway.

Saturday—Cor. of Thompson and  
Bleecker streets.

ATTENTION! WOODWORKERS  
OF NEW YORK.

Local No. 420 will hold a mass  
meeting at the I. W. W. headquarters,  
No. 60 Cooper St., on Thursday eve-  
ning, July 30, 1908, at 8 p. m.

Speakers in different languages will  
address the meeting.

Any one who reads this knowing of  
such, will do their utmost to get a  
good attendance.

COMM. LOCAL NO. 420, N. Y.

OF INTEREST TO RAILROAD  
WORKERS.IS A REDUCTION OF WAGES  
NECESSARY THE RAIL-  
WAY SERVICE?

Let us see; we will use the last ten  
years for evidence.

Taking from William Pinkerton's re-  
ply we find that the dividends from  
1892 to 1904 increased from \$96,240,864  
to \$222,086,595. This was a period  
of seven years. Thus we see that there  
was an increase of \$125,845,731 in the  
year 1904 over that paid in 1898, and  
these figures were submitted to the In-  
terstate Commerce Commission, and  
sworn to by the general managers, and  
you may rest assured it is not over-  
drawn. Now, from actual experience  
coming under my own observations,  
in 1908 the tonnage of west-bound  
Chicago out of Union Station upon the  
C. & N. W. P. was 1,167 tons for  
what is known as dead or rough  
freight. This rating remained for a  
period of three years, and then bigger  
engines supplanted the ones then in use.  
The tonnage was raised to 1,800 tons.  
Still one year later larger engines were  
used. Again the tonnage was raised to  
2,000 tons. Again larger engines were  
put in service, and again the tonnage  
raised to 2,134 tons for hill and level  
rating 2,500 tons. Thus we see that  
the tons hauled in one train now lack  
just 204 tons of being doubled in ten  
years. Now, note in Pinkerton's reply  
that the railroads were reduced in  
number 16,416 between 1903 and 1904,  
while the increased tonnage handled in  
1904 was 5,504,842 tons against that  
handled in 1903.

Thus we see the earning capacity of  
the railroad has increased 100 per cent,  
with a raise in wages of about 17 per  
cent, and still the masters claim they are  
losing money; and to prove that they are  
losing money they submit the following  
table of dividends paid to thirty-five of  
the leading railroads for the last ten years,  
and understand that this table is taken  
from financial reports given by the  
various general managers of these  
roads to the Interstate Commerce  
Commission:

Atchafalpa	\$80,000,000
Burlington	68,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio	73,000,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	10,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	77,000,000
Boston & Maine	1,800,000
Central of New Jersey	20,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern	32,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	41,500,000
Chicago & Omaha	18,000,000
C. C. & St. L.	15,000,000
Delaware & Hudson	20,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	30,000,000
Illinois Central	46,000,000
Great Northern	92,000,000
Lake Shore	40,000,000
Lehigh Valley	10,800,000
Louisville & Nashville	27,000,000
Manhattan Elevated Railway	35,000,000
Missouri Pacific	30,000,000
Nichigan Central	8,000,000
New York Central	70,000,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.	12,000,000
Norfolk & Western	27,000,000
Norfolk Pacific	93,000,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	150,000,000
Pennsylvania company	12,000,000
Pittsburgh, C. & St. L.	17,000,000
Reading	36,000,000
Southern Pacific	38,000,000
Southern Railway	27,000,000
Union Pacific	137,000,000

Observe that the dividends of the  
C. & N. W. P. were \$8,000,000, the N. Y. C. & H.  
R. R. was \$70,000,000, the N. Y. C. & H.  
R. R. was \$10,000,000, a total of \$88-  
000,000, and these three roads are part  
of the New York Central lines, whose  
general manager says there will either  
have to be an increase in freight rates  
or a reduction in wages. Now, observe  
also, that there has been no reduction in  
freight rates for the last ten years. This I  
have from one of the most reliable freight  
agents. But let me tell you that there  
will be no reduction, or at least no gen-  
eral reduction, until you have elected the  
I. W. W. Do not delude yourself into the  
belief that any capitalist wants to lose  
your votes just at the present time by  
cutting your wages, but he is not going  
to lose the opportunity to cost you a  
ballot so that when he has the political  
power well within his hands, the same  
as he has the economic power, which  
the very slaves he is grinding, the life-  
blood out of, he can use to his own  
profit. He will use the craft divisions, some-  
times called unions—when that has been  
accomplished, look out! You will be  
slaughtered one at a time. The fore-  
going figures show you how close the  
I. W. W. has its economic power to double his ear-  
nings, and craft unions have been unable  
to cope with the situation, and they al-  
ways will be until the industry in which  
you work is organized just as the capi-  
talists are; that is, industrially.

When you talk industrial unionism to  
a craft union leader he howls about a  
repetition of 1894, when as a matter of  
fact that strike was lost through the  
treachery of the leaders of craft unions.  
They hired strike-breakers to fill the  
strikers' places; leaders of the en-  
gineers', firemen's, brakemen's, switch-  
men's, conductors' and telegraphers'  
craft unions were guilty of this organized  
scabbing—notably that of P. M.  
Arthur, chief of the engineers, and Bar-  
rett, grand master of the old S. M. A.  
A. Each of these men hired men to  
fill strikers' places, forgetting in their  
order that that striking, rotten scab-  
soaked aggregation called the A. F.  
of L.

The road is clear to you railroad men.  
You have a clear road now, and if you  
organize right, the I. W. W. points  
the way. Once organized industrially,  
there will be no repetition of

## IT'S NOW THE TIME TO SHOW YOUR TRUE SPIRIT.

## I. W. W. Loyalty Expressions in Dollars and "Sense."

Voluntary contributions and propaganda stamps sold from April 6th to July 18th, 1908:

One dollar contributed towards the organizing fund of the I. W. W. for the purpose of organizing the workers in the mills, mines, factories and fields will achieve more practical results than \$100 thrown into campaign funds.

J. Desmond	\$1.00
Local No. 215, Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
H. Straut	5.00
L. Boda	2.00
Local No. 222, Spokane, Wn.	50.45
J. H. Walsh, P. S.	2.00
E. Dayslagger	2.00
Louis Katz	1.35
H. Lee	.50
W. R. Parks	1.00
G. T. Edwards	5.00
J. C. Sanders	.35
A. Harting, P. S.	2.00
H. Eisebach	2.00
W. E. Keppart	1.00
M. W. Bennett, P. S.	11.80
L. Olson, P. S.	8.00
T. Whitehead	3.00
H. S. Corral, P. S.	.50
A. Black	3.00
L. Ballhaus	3.00
C. Moschel	2.00
J. H. Walsh, P. S.	4.00
M. W. Bennett, P. S.	9.45
H. Mueller, P. S.	8.00
T. Statley	5.00
K. Tetuka	1.00
F. Bowser, P. S.	1.00
R. Hammond	1.00
F. Shade	1.00
F. Fanner, P. S.	5.00
W. Taylor	2.50
Local No. 432, P. S., Seattle	5.00
Local No. 178, P. S., Seattle	5.00
A. Fagerdahl	1.00
L. O'Shaughnessy	1.00
Wm. Voss, P. S.	.60
M. W. Bennett	7.25
H. S. Carroll, P. S.	7.15
Local No. 421, Kalispell, Mont.	35.00
C. J. Smith	1.50
J. Schlitt	1.00
L. W. Stevens, P. S.	1.00
A. Weinstein	1.00
F. W. Heslewood, P. S.	7.25
L. Rotkowitz, P. S.	3.00
H. Trauriz	1.00
Peter Faber	1.00
J. Pollak, P. S.	1.00
H. A. Brandburg	4.50
Ernest Bessellmann	.47
Local 31, Louisville, Ky.	.75
H. L. Gaines, P. S.	.75
N. Boekman	1.00
F. H. Brune	1.00
F. H. Alexander, P. S.	.50
E. Baer	1.00
G. Ellik	1.00
Local 419, Redlands, Cal.	7.00
W. Dickering	1.80
J. Merkle, P. S.	1.10
M. Stern	.50
Walter Goss	1.00
F. H. Alexander, P. S.	.50
A. Luppovitz	1.50
C. Lesino	.50
J. Lyng, P. S.	1.70
W. E. Wertenberger	5.00
F. Knotch	.50
M. Schultheiss	.25
F. Schnier	1.00
A. Rossmel	1.00
J. Brewer	1.00
C. F. Roberts	.25
F. Schwartz	.50
G. Heim	.50
F. Diehl	5.00
A. A. Lindquist, P. S.	8.00
T. Newman, P. S.	.10
Wm. Smith, P. S.	.10
O. Perkins, P. S.	.25
E. C. Lyall, P. S.	.25
C. Stuart, P. S.	.25
Geo. Hulse, P. S.	.25
C. Lyon, P. S.	.25
J. B. Bader, P. S.	.05
Jno. Westweg, P. S.	.05
C. E. Weimer, P. S.	.10
K. R. Helling, P. S.	.15
B. Sonerson, P. S.	.15
F. D. Anderson, P. S.	.20
A. Wersterwing, P. S.	.10
Geo. Ruh, P. S.	.25
W. W. Brown, P. S.	.10
Fred Heslewood, P. S.	1.00
C. C. Chambers	1.00
Local 14, Minneapolis	3.30
A. W. McPherson	1.00
Justus Ebert	1.00
Local 31, Louisville, Ky.	.75
C. A. Hartung	5.00
J. J. Hannon, P. S.	5.00
G. Alstead, P. S.	1.00
P. Graff, P. S.	.50
Mexican Br., Phoenix, Ariz.	3.05
James Green	3.00
H. Street, P. S.	2.00
E. Creed	.25
H. O'Neill, P. S.	.10
H. Keiser, P. S.	.05
B. J. Murray, P. S.	.05
T. O. Neitt, P. S.	.05
G. M. Steery, P. S.	.05
J. W. Leash, P. S.	.10
B. F. Rivers, P. S.	.10
A. Anderson, P. S.	3.75
F. H. Alexander, P. S.	.50
J. A. Cole, P. S.	6.00
A. Luppovitz	1.00
J. H. Johnson, P. S.	1.65
W. G. Martin, P. S.	1.00
A. J. Storeck, P. S.	2.40
E. Schweitzer, P. S.	.60
E. A. Moser, P. S.	.25
A. H. Freiser, P. S.	.25
A. Engel	2.50
Brewery Workers No. 114	2.00
Brewery Workers No. 138	2.00
L. Breman	3.50
Geo. H. Johnson, P. S.	5.00
W. Liebrecht, P. S.	8.00
Brewery Workers No. 25	2.00
A. Boesche, P. S.	5.30
H. J. Wilda, P. S.	2.00
E. W. Collins	5.00
Local 421, Kalispell, Mont.	13.85
Local 384, Somers, Mont.	17.40
L. L. Borini, P. S.	1.00
IWW 139-Brad J-21	14.00
Brewery Workers No. 7	5.00
Local 14, Minneapolis, Minn.	.55
Brewery Workers No. 315	1.00
G. Howie, P. S.	.10
Brewery Workers No. 162	5.00
J. Bergwith, P. S.	1.45
Brewery Workers No. 4	2.00
A. Anderson, P. S.	1.10
M. W. Bennett, P. S.	3.00
D. Crocker, P. S.	2.00
Brewery Workers No. 85	2.00

G. H. Johnson..... 3.00  
Geo. G. Pallas..... 2.00  
J. J. Meyer, P. S..... 1.40  
J. W. Leach, P. S..... 1.00  
John Whitehead..... 5.00  
Local 270, Houston, Tex..... .75  
Brewery Workers No. 7..... 5.00  
Brewery Workers No. 56..... 5.00  
Total..... \$442.60  
Keep it a-going! and growing!

## PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1908.  
I send you an initiative adopted by Local 173 at their regular business meeting. We have sent to different Locals asking them to "send you your same, also request you to publish same in the Bulletin. In the present financial panic it would be impossible for us to send delegates and have a convention that would be in any way representative. Furthermore, we believe that the money could be better used in building up the organization and everything necessary can be done through the referendum.

## Yours for the I. W. W.

F. MONACO, Rec. Sec.  
San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1908.  
Local Union 173, I. W. W., 158 5th St.

Whereas, The time is fast approaching when the annual convention of the I. W. W. is to be held in the city of Chicago; and

Whereas, Through the industrial panic thousands of our members have been thrown out of employment, making it impossible for them to pay dues and support their organization;

Whereas, The cost of sending delegates to Chicago and return will be from about \$150 on the Pacific slope, to lesser sums from the Eastern States, involving the raising of a large sum of money which in our present condition is well high impossible; and

Whereas, We believe this money could be much better expended in building up our organization, national, state and local, and that all necessary business can be transacted through the initiative; therefore be it Resolved, That Local 173 of the I. W. W. takes the initiative to the effect that we hold no convention this year, but substitute therefor the initiative and referendum vote of the membership, and that we call on local unions of the I. W. W. to second our initiative and send same to the G. E. B.; and be it further Resolved, That this initiative be sent to the G. E. B. and published in our official organ, The Bulletin, and referred to the general membership and vote.

THOS. KILCULLEN, President.  
T. MONACO, Recording Secretary.

## ENDORSEMENT OF FOREGOING RESOLUTION.

Portland Ore., July 18, 1908.  
San Francisco local No. 173 adopted resolutions concerning the convention, and as a copy of said resolution was sent to local union No. 92 to act upon, and having acted, and the adoption of same having been seconded, it was voted on and I, bakery workers by local union No. 92 to state that local union 92 had drawn up resolutions very much the same and substituted resolutions of local union No. 172 instead.

ELMER E. THALMAN,  
Secretary of L. U. No. 92.

## FROM THE FIELD, FACTORY AND MINES.

St. Louis, Mo.  
There was a great meeting here in St. Louis, arranged by the Socialist Party, with Debs as principal speaker on July 11th. The bakery workers, already defeated by their own members scabbing it upon them, marched through Lemps Park with banners bearing the inscription "We're still on strike," and had wagons with signs telling the same tale.

G. A. Hoehn, who could not do dirt enough to Debs when he spoke here for the I. W. W., sat on the platform with Debs.  
Debs turned his talk to Industrial Unionism—said craft unionism was scabbery and that without unity, and that unity must be on the basis of Industrial Unionism and no other thing than that would do—and all he could in running for President would be only of an educational character, etc.

Hoehn were a beautiful smile until Debs started on Industrial Unionism.

Debs death would not have wrought more of a change in the gestures of Hoehn. It was a pity to behold.

HARRY L. GAINES.

San Pedro.

Good success in San Pedro. So writes Joseph Ettor, and others, one being an old-time sailor, corroborates the story. Ettor writes:

Secured 22 members, 17 of them Italians, and as soon as I have 30 I will send for an Italian branch charter.

All the meetings were well attended. During the noon hours I visit the workers around the different docks, and the sentiment is quite favorable to the I. W. W.

The pure and simple had this place "organized" a few years ago. They had a strike, and, of course, as usual, they got licked and demoralized, to the extent that some of the slaves have not recovered from it yet.

The Citizens' Alliance had a local here. The only A. F. of L. unions here are those of the sailors, laundry workers and teamsters, who will not allow any one to join unless he owns a team of his own.

In one of my recent letters I mentioned the hard task this local had in maintaining an organization, due to the fact that most of the men who join transfer to other locals.

This is a marine and transportation workers' local, and unless I am mistaken, the only one on the coast. The only way I can see of building up an organization of sailors and marine workers on this coast will be to establish a central local of this industry in the southern part of the coast, to be in San Pedro, and if necessary, one in the

northern part, say Seattle. When they join they should be advised to remain members of these locals and thus build up the organization of their industry. At this time there is an opportunity to build up an organization in San Pedro, but it can only be done by devising some way by which the men who join No. 533 will remain members as long as they are in the maritime industry. The longshore workers here are ready to join, but the thing that stops them is the club that Andy Furusett of the Sailor's Union has over their heads. As it is now, the longshoremen have a small independent union, but it amounts to naught. By getting as many sailors to join and remain members of No. 533, if possible, we will be able to hold the fakirs in check.

Should these suggestions be endorsed, you should advise local unions along the coast to discourage men from transferring from Local Union No. 533 to other locals.

The boys here will open up headquarters and free reading room shortly. Extracts from answer to this suggestion:

Your suggestions as to establishing central agencies or unions along the coast, where traveling sailors could pay their dues and remain in touch with their general labor movement through these central unions, had once before been offered by Fellow Worker Borini, and his plans were approved to such an extent that the libelous methods of our by-laws to govern such affairs of the maritime workers.

Many sailors of the coast writing to headquarters of the I. W. W. have claimed that this would be the only way to stop the degenerate labor skate by among sailors and longshore workers along the Pacific coast, and all locals in the states along the Pacific should take this matter up for immediate and mature consideration.

## HE STEPPED INTO A HORNET'S NEST.

Mr. Holman, the editor of the Baecker Zeitung, or as our various correspondents call it, "The Straw Trash Gazette," had the fits no doubt, when he read the reply to his scurrilous attacks on the I. W. W. because for lack of argument he had to resort to the libelous methods of the degenerate labor skate by concluding, in substance "that it would be useless trying to bring around the associates of Parry, Post and Van Cleave." Great logic indeed for a reporter of the New York Volkszeitung to argue that "the lofty principles of the I. W. W., which even the former officers of the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners praised and advocated, will lead into an alliance with the 'Employers' Association.'"

We'll may they bark! Every dog barks at the moon and the moon smiles at their barkings.

But this time the slaves of the bakery workers themselves give the editor of the Baecker Zeitung something to harp on.

To begin with, here is

## ANOTHER STATEMENT OF FACT.

New York, June 20th, 1908.  
The continuous slanderous statements contained in the Baecker Workers' Journal, the "Baecker Zeitung," impel us to give these statements of facts, which can be substantiated by evidence and documents.

The insinuation that the Industrial Workers of the World have formed in New York City a dual union and induced a few cake bakers to apply for a charter, we denounce as an absurd distortion. The formation of the Bakery Workers' Industrial Union No. 46 was the reply only to drastic measures instituted by the A. F. of L. bakery workers international union.

On March 26th a number of cake bakers assembled at 214 East Forty-first street to consider ways and means how the interests of cake bakery workers as part of the working class could be best conserved, as we could get no justice at the hands of the international union.

As we could not get our rights in that international union, being excluded from every committee meeting, as they were held at such hours when all members were working, we had to do something readily.

Only those above only members in good standing were admitted. The office manager and the president of the union took part in that meeting without finding anything that could be construed as a violation of the constitution of the international. The following Sunday, when we were to assemble again to continue the discussion, the meeting was prevented by order of the local Executive Board of Bakery Workers, and we were requested to leave the hall.

As we were slow in filing out, the owner of the hall was threatened by the office manager that if he would not get us out at once the union would consider his contract broken and he would forfeit the \$100 which he had deposited to keep the headquarters of bakery workers in his place. As we did not want to leave voluntarily at once, the police were called at the suggestion of the office manager—the name of that beauty is August Gausser.

We found another meeting place and decided not to pay any more attention to the New York organization, and to apply for a charter from the international union. The answer of the national Executive Board was a mandatory order given to Local Unions No. 1 and No. 164 to use drastic, discriminating measures. Our club did not get an answer at all to the polite inquiry. Such procedure certainly did not generate more close affinity to the international union, and we decided to apply for a charter from the Industrial Workers of the World, and now, as proof how I. W. W. propaganda is carried on among the bakery workers, we wish to state that we had to buy a paper to find the name and address of an I. W. W. organizer.

In the meeting of April 26th we decided unanimously to apply for a charter from the I. W. W. After J. G. Francis had briefly outlined the program of the I. W. W. At the same meeting it was decided to assist the old union in making contracts, which was done by the adoption of the following resolution: "If anybody prevents the international union from furthering its work, or if he acts as a breaker, he will be expelled by virtue

of such act from Branch No. 3 of Local Union No. 46, I. W. W."

The reward for this was that we were expelled from the local without any notice being served. Wherever that international union had the power they forced the discharge of our members. One of the members was laid up sick for ten weeks, and after he got on his feet again he found that he had been expelled and he was not allowed by his employer to start at his work again.

In one place the demand was made that all I. W. W. men be discharged, but in this one instance the international union men who refused to work with I. W. W. members were fired—and now they are hollering "Strike-breakers! strike-breakers!" The business agent, caught in the trap laid for the I. W. W., wrote a letter to the boss, by name of Ibrig, in which he denounced the I. W. W. as an outcast of unionists, and implored him to re-employ those whom they had called out on strike against the I. W. W.

This letter was sent to the I. W. W. Branch of Local Union No. 46. Moreover, the business agent and office manager of the old union called on the employers at two places where I. W. W. members are employed and tried to get them discharged, with the result, however, that they were shown the door for ever.

A committee of our branch had a chance to meet a like committee of the international, and the Mr. Ernest Burkhardt, member of the national Executive Board of the international, had to admit that up to May 17th, the evening of the conference, not one of the I. W. W. members had acted as strike-breakers, and that one of the I. W. W. members had been working below the established scale of wages. The gentlemen were rather in a quandary, as they could not present their falsehoods and fabrications. Yes, the administrative board of even the New York Volkszeitung had more inclination to give fair play than the officers of the international.

In conclusion let us say it is folly to lay the fault for these tumults at the door of the I. W. W. The fault lies with the wrong methods employed by the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners. The holler about the label and the contract with the employers is not going to scare us. Their contract calls for \$13, \$15 and \$18 per week, but every worker gets a dollar less as a rule. The business agent stated often that it matters not what wages are paid as long as the contract is signed. Their label is a fraud to the public as well as to the workers. Neither do the employers live up to the terms of the contract, nor are there provisions made for sanitary conditions. But under the protection of the union label any back-hole can be made a union concern.

Mr. Holman, editor of the Baecker Zeitung, you are sitting in a glass house. Don't throw stones. It is for your own good.

Several members of Branch 2, L. U. No. 46, I. W. W.

## I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—  
Address to Wage Workers..... \$1.50  
The Textile Industry..... 1.50  
Food Stuff Industry..... 1.50  
Metal and Machinery Industry..... 1.50  
Story of a New Labor Union..... 1.50  
Address to Lumber and Wood Workers..... 1.50  
Address to Street Car Workers..... 1.50  
Address to Railway Workers..... 1.50  
Address to Coal Miners..... 3.00

LEAFLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.  
Address to Coal Miners in Italian..... 3.00  
Address to Wage Workers in Italian..... 3.00  
Address to Wage Workers in Finnish..... 3.00  
Address to Wage Workers in German..... 4.00  
Address to Wage Workers in Yiddish..... 3.00  
Address to Wage Workers in French..... 3.00  
Address to Textile Workers in French..... 3.00  
Special address in Roumanian..... 4.00  
Special address in Slavonian-Dalmatian..... 3.00  
Japanese address to Wage Earners..... 10.00

For above send to I. W. W. Headquarters, 158 5th St., San Francisco, Calif.  
For Story of a New Labor Union in Spanish send to N. C. Madsen, 999 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.  
English (per 100)..... \$ 5.00  
Italian "..... 5.00  
French "..... 5.00  
German "..... 5.00  
Polish "..... 5.00  
Hungarian "..... 5.00  
Spanish "..... 10.00  
Finnish "..... 5.00

Membership application blanks in Polish, per 100, 50c.  
Membership application blanks with preamble in Slavonian - Dalmatian, per 100, 50c.

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage of express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN  
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CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

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W. E. TRAUTMANN  
212 BUSH TEMPLE  
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

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212 BUSH TEMPLE  
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212 BUSH TEMPLE  
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage of express charges paid in advance.

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## PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades union fosters a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades union aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

## TAKE NOTICE!

New membership books, the most improved in make-up, will cost 10c each; or \$9.00 per hundred. We can not furnish them cheaper because of the increased cost of getting them and the better material used. Money must accompany the order.